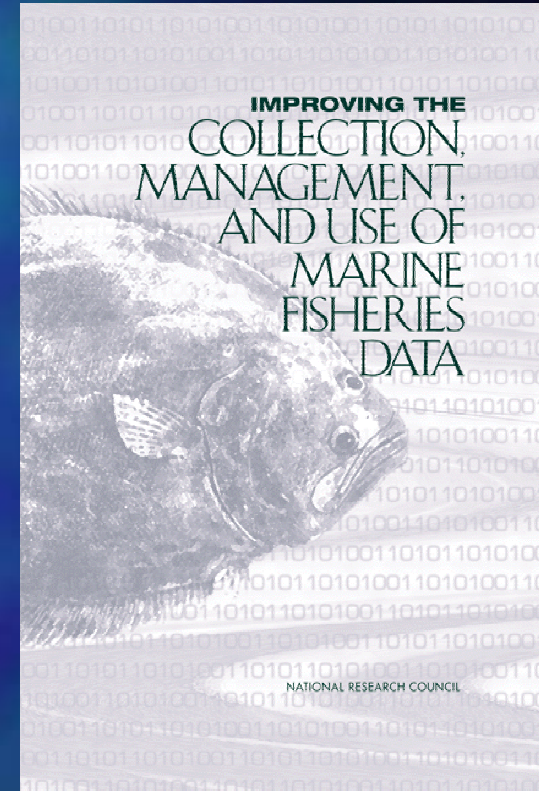


Ecosystem Data and Information Needs

Patrick J. Sullivan
Natural Resources, Cornell
February 16, 2005

Improving the Collection, Management, and Use of Marine Fisheries Data (NRC 2000)



Information

- ◆ Data
 - Observations
 - ◆ Scientists & Fishermen
- ◆ Sociobiophysical Relationships
- ◆ Assumptions
- ◆ Evaluation & Experience

General Data/Information Issues

- ◆ Data Collection
- ◆ Data Management
- ◆ Data Use

Data Collection

- ◆ Fishery-Independent Data
- ◆ Fishery-Dependent Data
- ◆ Environmental Data
- ◆ Ecosystem Data

Data Management

- ◆ Confidentiality
- ◆ Institutional Arrangements
- ◆ Fisheries Data Management Systems
- ◆ Commercial/Cooperative Data Management
- ◆ Quality Control
- ◆ Technological Advances

Data Use

- ◆ Uncertainty Measures
- ◆ Metadata
- ◆ Data Access
- ◆ Management Information for Councils
- ◆ Cooperation, Communication, Review

Findings and Recommendations

- ◆ Improving
 - ◆ Data Collection
 - ◆ Data Management
 - ◆ Data Use

Improving Data Collection

- ◆ Matching Costs to Benefits
- ◆ Minimize and Account for “Fouling”
- ◆ Fishery-Independent Surveys (Vessels)
- ◆ Greater Use of Fishery-Dependent Data
- ◆ Commercial Data
 - ◆ Standardize, Cooperate, Provide Incentives
- ◆ Recreational Data
 - ◆ MRFSS, In-season Use, Efficiency
- ◆ Socioeconomic Information

Improving Data Management

- ◆ Define User Groups and User Needs
- ◆ Database Management Systems
 - ◆ Fisheries Information System
- ◆ Institutional Arrangements
- ◆ Standardization
- ◆ Quality Control
- ◆ Technologies (e.g. Electronic Logbooks and Vessel Monitoring Systems)

Improving Data Use

- ◆ Stock Assessments
 - ◆ Variety of Approaches (Models)
 - ◆ Expressing Uncertainty
- ◆ Access
- ◆ Confidentiality
- ◆ Match Management to Data Available
- ◆ Cooperation and Communication
- ◆ Review

Research Needs (1)

- ◆ Evaluate Ecological Benefits/Impacts
- ◆ New Assessment Methods
- ◆ Minimize Data Fouling and Misreporting
- ◆ Adaptive Sampling
- ◆ Explore and Test New Technologies
- ◆ Link Environmental, Economic, and Social Data to Biological

Research Needs (2)

- ◆ Better Understand Trophic Dynamics
- ◆ Understand Economic and Social Motivations of Stakeholders
- ◆ Design of Recreational Surveys
- ◆ Methods to Treat Commercial and Recreational Data Separately and Realistically

Some Additional Thoughts on Preparing for the Future

- ◆ What would RAM Meyers do (or need)?
- ◆ Data Mining
 - ◆ Let the data guide you (parametric or nonparametric)
 - ◆ Statistical Learning
 - ◆ Searching for specific patterns
 - ◆ Unguided search, classification
 - ◆ Additive models, boosting, neural networks
 - ◆ Support vector machines, linear discriminant analysis
- ◆ Higher order and multidimensional indicators
- ◆ Remote sensing data as it relates to fisheries and marine ecosystems
- ◆ Collection, storage, and access

◆ Magnuson-Stevens Act:

Manage using the best scientific information available.

◆ Improving Fish Stock Assessments (1998):

High quality data is necessary for high quality assessments.

